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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXII.

AUGUST, 1846.

No. 8.

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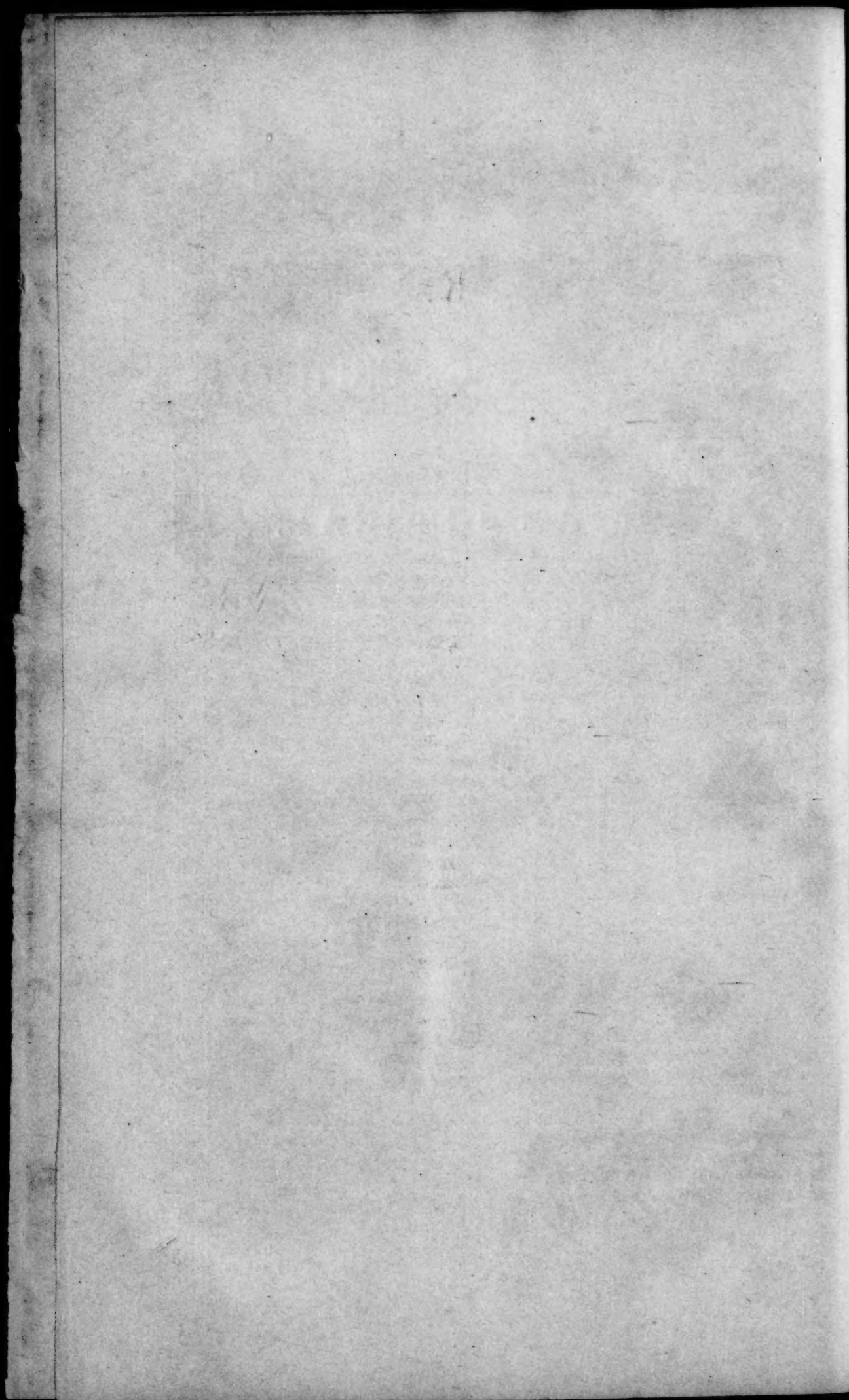
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Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, presented May 27, 1846.

WE present below copious extracts from this able report, omitting only such parts as relate to matters of which we have already spoken in some form.

The report opens with a just tribute to the memory of General Waldo and sister, and O. Smith, Esq., and then adds:—

“Thus we have three legacies, amounting to about \$27,000, in a single year. And it is worthy of remark, that, in other States, colonization is, much more frequently than heretofore, receiving its equal place with other charitable institutions in the dying thoughts and affections of Christian philanthropists.

“In one respect, the liberality of the dead has operated unfavorably on the minds of the living. It has led some to feel that our necessities are now less urgent than formerly, so that our cause will suffer no injury if they withhold or diminish their donations. If the only object of our existence were to keep the funds of

the Society out of embarrassment, this inference might be allowable; but if we are to carry on a great system of operations for the good of others, nothing can be more erroneous.

“During the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney has labored forty-three weeks and some days, has lectured on colonization in about fifty places, and has collected funds, nearly all in small sums by personal application to individuals, in about eighty parishes, from forty-five of which nothing was received last year, and many of which were not previously accessible. The amount collected by him is less than it would have been, had he spent the year among our old and liberal patrons, but more permanent good has been done.

“In no instance, so far as we are informed, has the presentation of our claims been the means of producing any unpleasant or injurious excitement; while in many places it has been followed by an evident increase of harmony of views and mutual kindness in the community. Dr. Tenney says, of certain places where he had been laboring:—‘The pastors speak and act out among their people their friendship for colonization;

and wherever the pastors do so, I find a most healthy and happy state of things in their own churches and congregations. But where the friendship of the pastors is, from any cause, unexpressed, there is more groping in darkness, and more division among their people. Pastors are more and more opening their pulpits and directly seconding the efforts made for this object.'

"According to an arrangement made some months previously, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, attended our last annual meeting, and immediately thereupon commenced an agency in this State. We expected his services to continue through the summer and into the autumn, and relied much upon them for the increase of our funds; but, from interruptions by the ill health of his family, and the necessity of visiting other parts of New England and returning early to his important labors in the Southern States, he was able to make collections in only six towns in this State. As previously arranged, the proceeds of his agency were paid over by him to the parent Society, to the credit of our treasury.

"In consequence of the necessary detention of Captain Barker in the service of the New York Society, we have not been able to employ so great an amount of agency in Boston and its vicinity as last year, and the amount as yet collected is nearly \$300 less; though, when completed, it will probably be greater.

"Yet the amount paid in the State for the purposes of colonization has been \$13,069 24; which is more than double the amount raised last year. Of this sum, \$11,384 has been received by the parent Society, much the greater part of which was paid directly into its treasury, without passing through ours. Nothing has been received for the purchase of territory, the subscriptions in this

State for that purpose having been previously paid, with the exception of the second \$500 from Oliver Smith, which is yet due. The amount passing through the treasury of the State Society for other purposes, including the amount raised by Rev. Mr. Pinney and Captain Barker in our service, and paid over by them to the parent Society, has been \$2,458 24, which is about the same as last year.

"The affairs of the parent Society have been unusually prosperous. Its receipts for the year 1845, were \$56,468 60; exceeding those of the preceding year by \$22,818 21. The amount received from the colonial store was \$2,418 57 less than the previous year, a less quantity of goods having been sent out; the amount received for freight on goods carried out for others, and from masters, or the estates of deceased masters, for the passage of emancipated slaves, \$6,145 19 less; from donations, \$14,874 60 greater; and from legacies, \$15,100 26 greater; so that there was an increase of donations and legacies, over the preceding year, of \$29,974 86.

"From Liberia, accounts continue to be encouraging. The various departments of industry, civilization and Christian influence seem to be advancing, not as rapidly as is desirable, but quite as rapidly as it would be reasonable to expect.

"The revenue for 1844 was \$8,175. That of 1845, besides certain sums not ascertained at the end of the year, was \$8,575, being an increase of \$400. The balance in the treasury at the close of 1844, after deducting certain out-standing claims, was \$201; at the close of 1845, \$989. The revenue has been sufficient to meet all the current expenses of government, and leave a considerable sum for public improvements.

In 1842, the revenue was only \$4,027 36.

"The relations of the commonwealth with the surrounding tribes are of the most friendly character. Hence those tribes, otherwise inaccessible, are open to missionary effort: and a goodly number of missionaries, most of whom are colonists, are laboring among them with gratifying success. And it seems proper, in view of past events, to state, that there is now no difficulty, nor has there been for several years, between any company of missionaries, or any missionary Board or Society, and the Government of Liberia.

"That commonwealth has never had any difficulty with any foreign power, except Great Britain; and that seems now to have subsided, though there is yet need of a formal settlement."

After giving a brief history of those difficulties, the report adds:—

"Since that time, the views of British officers on that coast seem to have undergone a great and desirable change. Several British men-of-war visited Monrovia about the beginning of this year. All their officers expressed a deep interest in Liberia, and gave assurances that British traders would no more interfere with its internal regulations. They also expressed their regret that the John Seys had been seized, and believed that their government, on learning the facts, would make reparation. This result is equally honorable to both parties. Liberia has shown herself capable of understanding her rights, and of maintaining them with ability, with courtesy, and with unwavering firmness, against any antagonist; and Great Britain has shown herself capable of appreciating the claims of justice in favor of weaker power.

"This controversy showed the necessity of so amending the constitution of Liberia, as to provide for the more convenient exercise of all the powers of sovereignty. As that commonwealth needed to hold diplomatic intercourse with the British government, it evidently needed an executive department, authorized to treat with foreign powers without the interference of the Colonization Society. For this purpose, its relations to the Society must be essentially modified. This subject occupied the serious attention of the directors of the parent Society at their annual meetings in 1845 and 1846; and arrangements have been commenced, which, we trust, will in due time secure the recognition of Liberia, as a sovereign and independent state, by all governments with which she needs to hold intercourse.

"The chiefs of New Sesters have again invited negotiation for the purchase of their territory; and two commissioners, well supplied with merchandize, have gone southward, authorized to make the purchase, and to contract for all other yet unpurchased territory as far south as Grand Sesters, the desired northern boundary of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas. The purchase of New Sesters will extinguish the last remnant of the slave trade on the three hundred miles of coast which we wish to possess. On the north, too, the attempts to revive the slave trade at Cape Mount have been suppressed, and the danger that a British title to that place would be set up, has disappeared.

"During the year, Liberia has also rendered important aid in the work of suppressing the slave trade on other parts of the coast. Our squadron, it is obvious, must have a rendezvous at some friendly port, where the several vessels can find each

other at appointed times, where naval stores can be deposited, and fresh provisions procured. These wants, in a good degree, have been supplied at Monrovia. There, also, much of the information has been collected, which has led to the seizure of vessels concerned in the slave trade; and there the rescued victims of that horrible traffic have found a refuge. The case of the Pons is already extensively known, but deserves to be recorded in this report.

"For about twenty days in November last, the barque Pons, of Philadelphia, Captain James Berry, lay at Cabinda, one of the most noted slave marts in Africa, near the equator. She was closely watched by the British brig Cygnet till the morning of the 27th, when the Cygnet stood out to sea. Captain Berry then gave up his vessel to one Gallano, who took in water, provisions and slaves, and set sail at eight that evening. The Pons is estimated at less than 350 tons, and is therefore deemed, by our laws, incapable of conveying more than 210 passengers. But Gallano took on board 903. He intended to have taken 400 more, but dared not wait long enough to do it, lest he should expose himself to capture. On the 30th, she was captured a little south of the equator, by the United States ship Yorktown. Seven of the slaves had already died, reducing the number to 896. On going on board, the captors found the stench from the crowded hold so great that it was impossible for them to stand more than a few minutes near the hatchways. Some of them went below, but were forced up sick in a few moments. A prize crew was put on board, and she was ordered to Monrovia, where she arrived on the 15th of December. Notwithstanding all that could be done to mitigate their sufferings, 140 (about 10 a day) died on the

passage. When landed, many of them were in a dying condition. There were then 709 young men and boys, mostly under twenty years of age, and 47 girls; all, except a very few, in a state of perfect nudity. Many of them had large sores worn in their sides and limbs, by lying so long in a confined position on bare planks. On landing, those who had strength enough rushed ravenously on the first puddle of filthy water that came in their way, and violence was necessary to prevent them from injuring themselves with it.

"Dr. Lugenbeel, United States Agent for recaptured Africans, immediately commenced arrangements to meet the emergency, in which he was promptly aided by the people of Liberia. On the next day, the Methodist preachers in the vicinity had a meeting, resolved to take one hundred of them under the care of their mission, and subscribed \$135 for their temporary support; expecting soon to increase the subscription to \$500. Seventeen, who were Congoes, and said to be headmen, were placed at New Georgia, with some of their countrymen, who had themselves been recaptured and settled there, some years ago, and who agreed to take care of them till they are able to take care of themselves. About sixty-five have died since their arrival, in consequence of the hardships of their voyage. The remainder have been placed, by the Probate Court, for a term of years, under the care of citizens, who have given bonds for their support and education."

After giving an account of the recaptives of the Pons, the report adds:

"To receive, support and educate such a multitude of naked, destitute, savage paupers, with no knowledge of any civilized business, no moral

principle, no habits of moral restraint, no conception of the virtues of industry, economy, submission to law, or voluntary self-control, is a task which no small community would undertake for pleasure or profit. But Divine Providence has called on the people of Liberia to do it, and nobly have they responded to the call. Whether they can thus provide for as many more is doubtful; and yet they may at any time be called upon to do it. Gallano, as has already been stated, left 400 at Cabinda, whom he intended to have taken on board the Pons. At or near the time of his sailing, it is known that there were about 6,000 confined in the barracoons at that place, waiting for opportunities of shipment. Great numbers were confined in barracoons at other slave marts; and agents are continually at work in the interior, buying slaves and bringing them to the barracoons on the coast. Three years ago, American ships were sometimes employed to carry supplies to slave factories, but very seldom for the conveyance of slaves. Of late, our flag, having ceased to be suspected, answers their purpose better, and they are again using American ships, if they can get them. Not improbably, therefore, our squadron may soon have other cargoes of recaptured Africans to dispose of.

"And if others are recaptured, what shall be done with them? What ought to have been done with the recaptives of the Pons? But for colonization, what could have been done with them? Should they have been brought to the United States? To say nothing of other objections—if 140 died before reaching Monrovia, and 65 afterwards, in consequence of their sufferings on the passage, how many would have died, and how intense must have been the wretchedness of the survi-

vors, before reaching any port in the United States! Should they have been carried back to Cabinda, and landed there? The slave traders there, and their African allies, would have put them at once into the barracoons from which they had lately been shipped, to be shipped again by the next vessel. Should they have been escorted to their distant and widely scattered homes in the interior, where they were originally purchased? It would have been impossible to do it; and, if done, those who sold them before, would sell them again to the next trader. No such plan is worth considering. If slave ships are to be captured, there must be a place like Liberia, where the recaptives can find a refuge. And judging from present appearances, that refuge needs to be greatly enlarged and strengthened, lest it should prove insufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it.

"And this we hope to do. We hope greatly to increase both the number of emigrants, and our means of colonizing them. To show the grounds of our hope concerning emigrants, we must recall to mind some facts in the early history of our enterprise.

"The first of the preliminary meetings at Washington, that led to the formation of the parent Society, was held December 21, 1816. At that meeting the formation of the society was advocated by southern men, on account of the facilities which it would afford to slaveholders, desiring to emancipate their slaves. On the 14th of January, 1817, only two weeks after its organization, the Society presented a memorial to Congress, soliciting the favor of the National Government. That memorial mentioned the laws which some States had passed, embarrassing the practice of emancipation, and the danger that 'benevo-

lent and conscientious proprietors' would ultimately be deprived of that 'right' altogether. At the first anniversary, January 1, 1818, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, on taking the chair as President, urged the claims of the Society, as keeping open a door for emancipation, and expressed the hope that it might, in the end, lead to the entire removal of slavery. A letter was read from Gen. Harper, of Maryland, expressing the same views. Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, advocated the Society on the same ground. Similar views have been expressed, early and late, by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Clay, and other southern statesmen.* This feature of the Society has been distinctly mentioned or plainly alluded to, as an argument in its favor, by resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia, of Delaware, of Tennessee, of Pennsylvania, of New Jersey, of Ohio, of Indiana, and of Connecticut, and virtually approved in resolutions of other Legislatures, both of the free and the slave States. The Society has been expressly pledged, from the very beginning, to abstain from all interference in the slaveholder's rights of property; for assisting him, at his own request, in executing his own 'benevolent and conscientious' purposes, is no interference. And that pledge, even those members who believe that such 'rights of property' are only legal and not moral rights, will doubtless insist that the Society shall sacredly observe. Yet the Society has bound itself, by pledges equally sacred and more numerous, to provide facilities for emancipation, and tender them to the slaveholder,

in the hope that he will accept and use them.

"In this work the Society has done what it could. Besides all it has done for free-born persons of color and for more than 1,000 recaptured Africans, it has aided in the emancipation of about 2,750 slaves. But its usefulness has been limited by want of funds. Almost continually, since the hardships of the first settlement were overcome, the Society has been beset with applications which it could not meet. Masters have been continually invoking its aid, and continually told in reply, that the funds were wanting. The most pressing cases have been those of slaves to whom freedom had been bequeathed by their deceased masters on condition of their emigrating in a given time. The Society has sometimes been unable, for want of funds, to provide even for such cases, and has been obliged to look on with anguish, while the set time expired, and the slaves were sold at auction to settle the estate. Instead of making it known throughout the south, that 'benevolent and conscientious' masters may avail themselves of our aid in emancipating their slaves, we have been compelled, by these habitual refusals, to make the contrary notorious, and thus to crush the hopes which we ought to have nourished and matured into practical beneficence.

"All this ought to be reversed. Masters throughout the south ought to know that when they are ready to give up their slaves, we are ready to receive them, if of suitable character, and place them in a better

* "These men did not expect that the Society itself would actually remove to Africa all the slaves, or all the free colored population, or even the whole annual increase of either. Some ardent and imaginative orators have uttered hopes of that kind on their own responsibility; but the Society has always expressly disclaimed all such expectations. The 'entire removal of slavery' has been expected, principally, as the result of other agencies, which the Society's success would bring into operation."

situation than can be found for them in the United States. In order that they may know this, the ability ought to be given us, and they ought to be informed of it. The ability ought to be given us. The funds of the parent Society ought to be raised to \$75,000 this year, and to \$100,000 the next, and to be increased in subsequent years, according to the demand upon them. And masters should be informed of it. Suitable applications already made, should at once receive an affirmative answer; and hundreds of masters, who have been withholding their applications because they understand that it would be of no use to make them, ought to be told that we are at last ready. Nor this only. An immense multitude of Christian and philanthropic masters are either ignorant of our plans and our doings, or are misinformed concerning them. Means ought to be used to inform them effectually. The Colonization Society of Maryland, a slaveholding State, actually employs an agent every year, to go through the State and find emigrants. We ought to employ several such agents. They would be as well received in most of the other States as in Maryland. By employing them, we should only be carrying out our original design, published to the world, approved by our friends, and understood by our opponents, from the very beginning of our existence. Let this change come over the style of our proceedings; instead of repulsing and discouraging applicants with the story of our inability to aid them, let us be able to aid all that come, and then go forth and carry the offer of aid to all who would gladly receive it, and colonization shall advance, with rapid and majestic step, towards the accomplishment of its great and good designs.

“But let us all remember, that the

Society cannot enter on this more glorious career by falsely proclaiming an ability which it does not possess. Like an honest man of business, it must know where the money is to come from, before promising to pay it. Let the friends of the colored man place in our treasury the means of promising and keeping our word, and we will soon gladden many hearts, both of the bond and the free, and rapidly confer blessings on two continents.”

APPENDIX.

LETTER FROM COM. ABBOT, OF U. S. NAVY.

WARREN, R. I., May 5, 1846.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY,

Sec. of the Mass. Col. Soc.

SIR: Your esteemed note of the 2d instant, soliciting my attendance at the approaching anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to be held in Boston the 27th of this month, has reached me at a moment when I am about to set out on a journey to the south and west, which, together with my present state of health, will not allow me to be present with you at the interesting and important occasion named. Had I the tact and ability, and were I accustomed to address public bodies, I should very much regret this inability, though I am probably not in possession of any very important information that is not possessed by the gentlemen you have named; but the circumstance of my having visited the African coast, at very many points, from about 15 degrees north to about 15 degrees south latitude, might have, in some degree, its influence.

Although I shall not be enabled to be with you personally, I hope and trust I shall be so in prayerful spirit for the success of an object which I cannot but view as one of the most interesting and important that can claim the attention and sympathy of the Christian and philanthropist at

the present day ; besides that, in a political and national point of view, it is, I think, well worthy the study of our ablest statesmen, and the fostering aid of government, in consideration of the present and future prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. For, were Africa, as she now is, to be struck out of existence, all these interests would feel it a calamity ; but were a requisition now made for only a single garment for each individual of the myriads of the African race, it would probably require the energies of the whole world for at least five years to supply it.

Although it is "the day of small things" with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition, beyond what was anticipated ; and, with the belief of their progressive improvement, and of their growing importance in all the various relations concerning Africa and the African race, that should interest the Christian, philanthropist, and statesman.

In this age of machinery and steam power, and steamboat and railroad speed, it is feared that too much, in too short a time, may be expected by many to be realized in the necessarily slow process of colonizing, civilizing, and Christianizing the African race. The generation that plants the acorn cannot expect to enjoy the lofty shade of a towering oak. It can only be to those that come after. So in regard to this good work in Africa. Its progress must be slow ; but if properly conducted, a great and mighty result is sure. And it is believed that no work, to be recounted in future history, will reflect more credit and glory upon the present age, than that which has for its object, quietly and peaceably, to free the world of

the inconveniences and evils of slavery, and to give to the people of a great, but dark and benighted continent, the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Though in haste, I feel unwilling to close this communication without bearing my humble meed of praise and commendation in favor of J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and John B. Russwurm, Governor of the Colony of Cape Palmas, as eminently deserving the confidence of those who placed them in their high and responsible stations, and that their moral and Christian characters are believed to be such as to entitle them to the confidence of the Christian world.

I am yours, with great respect,
JOEL ABBOT.

"OBJECTIONS TO COLONIZATION.

"1. 'The Colonization Society rivets the chains of the slave.'

"*Answer.* The Society has nothing to do with slaves or slavery, except when it finds masters who wish to emancipate ; and then it aids them, by settling the emancipated on a fertile soil, in a congenial climate. Sometimes the master bequeaths freedom to his slaves, and his heirs attempt to break the will ; and then the Society has to maintain a lawsuit in defence of their freedom. It has expended many thousand dollars in such lawsuits. In these ways it has secured the emancipation of nearly 3,000 slaves, and is still going on with this good work. How does this 'rivet the chains of the slave ?'

"2. 'The Society opposes immediate emancipation on the soil.'

"*Answer.* The Society does not oppose immediate emancipation on the soil. A few of its friends have expressed their opinion that emancipation ought to be gradual, and accompanied with colonization ; and

in some of its earlier reports, the Society spoke of 'the gradual and utter abolition of slavery,' as the best thing of which they had any hope. But the Society has never exerted, nor attempted to exert, any influence, adverse to immediate emancipation on the soil. If any wish to emancipate for colonization, the Society can aid them; but if they wish to emancipate in any other way, its constitution restrains it from intermeddling, one way or the other.

"3. 'The Society has opposed the anti-slavery movement.'

"*Answer.* It has opposed the attempts of anti-slavery men to destroy it. The controversy was begun by certain anti-slavery men, who, without provocation, commenced a war upon the Society, with the avowed purpose, not of reforming the Society, but of destroying it. There has been no contest between them which did not grow out of that attack.

"4. 'The Society shows two faces; one at the South, and another at the North.'

"*Answer.* The Society refutes the objections which are made in various parts of the country. Some men at the North say that the Society 'rivets the chains of the slave.' We reply, that we do no such thing; that on the contrary, our labors render emancipation easier and more frequent. Southern men accuse us of intending to interfere with their rights of property. We deny this charge too. We tell them that we have nothing to do with slaves, so long as they are slaves; that we shall neither emancipate their slaves, nor compel them to do it: that emancipation is their work, and not ours; and that when they are ready to do it and desire our help, we shall be glad to help them. And we show both these 'faces' in the same publication, which is sent all over the

country, so that all who choose to read, either at the North or South, see both of them.

"5. 'The Society must be bad, because slaveholders are in favor of it.'

"*Answer.* There are two classes of slaveholders. Some of them profess to regard slavery as an evil, and to desire its termination. A part of these are our friends—which is no proof against us. Others say that slavery is a good institution, and ought to be perpetual. These are all against us. From the beginning they have been among our bitterest, most decided and most unchanging opposers, because, they say, our operations tend to promote emancipation. We may as well consider their objection next. It is,

"6. 'Colonization is a sly plan of northern fanatics, to undermine slavery.'

"*Answer.* Whose plan it was first, is a question not easily answered. The Society was not formed, till it had become the plan of many of the best men, both at the north and the south. The northern men who then engaged in it, considered the approbation and co-operation of good men at the south an indispensable condition of success. And there was nothing *sly* about it. All its intended and all its desired bearings on slavery were openly proclaimed to the world, from the very first. The accusation may mean, however, that we proceed with such cautious regard for the rights, the feelings and the wishes of all concerned, that no occasion can be found for getting up an excitement against us. If this is the meaning, we demur to the indictment—without denying the fact, we deny that it is a crime.

"7. 'The Society encourages prejudice against color.'

"*Answer.* This accusation is ex-

the present day ; besides that, in a political and national point of view, it is, I think, well worthy the study of our ablest statesmen, and the fostering aid of government, in consideration of the present and future prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. For, were Africa, as she now is, to be struck out of existence, all these interests would feel it a calamity ; but were a requisition now made for only a single garment for each individual of the myriads of the African race, it would probably require the energies of the whole world for at least five years to supply it.

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"*Answer.* It has opposed the attempts of anti-slavery men to destroy it. The controversy was begun by certain anti-slavery men, who, without provocation, commenced a war upon the Society, with the avowed purpose, not of reforming the Society, but of destroying it. There has been no contest between them which did not grow out of that attack.

"4. 'The Society shows two faces; one at the South, and another at the North.'

"*Answer.* The Society refutes the objections which are made in various parts of the country. Some men at the North say that the Society 'rivets the chains of the slave.' We reply, that we do no such thing; that on the contrary, our labors render emancipation easier and more frequent. Southern men accuse us of intending to interfere with their rights of property. We deny this charge too. We tell them that we have nothing to do with slaves, so long as they are slaves; that we shall neither emancipate their slaves, nor compel them to do it: that emancipation is their work, and not ours; and that when they are ready to do it and desire our help, we shall be glad to help them. And we show both these 'faces' in the same publication, which is sent all over the

country, so that all who choose to read, either at the North or South, see both of them.

"5. 'The Society must be bad, because slaveholders are in favor of it.'

"*Answer.* There are two classes of slaveholders. Some of them profess to regard slavery as an evil, and to desire its termination. A part of these are our friends—which is no proof against us. Others say that slavery is a good institution, and ought to be perpetual. These are all against us. From the beginning they have been among our bitterest, most decided and most unchanging opposers, because, they say, our operations tend to promote emancipation. We may as well consider their objection next. It is,

"6. 'Colonization is a sly plan of northern fanatics, to undermine slavery.'

"*Answer.* Whose plan it was first, is a question not easily answered. The Society was not formed, till it had become the plan of many of the best men, both at the north and the south. The northern men who then engaged in it, considered the approbation and co-operation of good men at the south an indispensable condition of success. And there was nothing *sly* about it. All its intended and all its desired bearings on slavery were openly proclaimed to the world, from the very first. The accusation may mean, however, that we proceed with such cautious regard for the rights, the feelings and the wishes of all concerned, that no occasion can be found for getting up an excitement against us. If this is the meaning, we demur to the indictment—without denying the fact, we deny that it is a crime.

"7. 'The Society encourages prejudice against color.'

"*Answer.* This accusation is ex-

actly the reverse of truth. The Society finds that prejudice already existing, and fruitful in mischief. It finds the whites violently prejudiced against the colored, and unwilling to associate with them on terms of equality. As the whites are an immense majority, and possess nearly all the wealth, intelligence and respectability in the country, this exclusion exerts a depressing influence on its victims. It also finds the colored people violently prejudiced against their own color, unable to endure the thought of associating exclusively with each other, and feeling, therefore, that their inability to associate with the whites ruins them, and renders all exertions to become respectable nearly or quite hopeless. To remedy this evil, the Society proposes to place colored people in more favorable circumstances; to make a nation of them, where all stations of profit, trust, and honor, shall be open to them, and to them alone, and where, having free scope for the exercise of their powers, they may show themselves capable of respectability. The Society assumes, that they are capable, in favorable circumstances, of managing the affairs of a nation respectably; and that, if a fair chance is given them, they will do it; and that when they have done it, prejudice against color will be broken down. All its hopes of success are based upon this assumption; for if they have not that capacity, colonization must of necessity prove a miserable failure. The Society, therefore, instead of encouraging that prejudice, is bearing the most decided testimony against it, and taking the most effectual way to abolish it.

"8. 'The Society can never remove the whole colored population of this country. The whole commercial marine of the United States

is not sufficient to take away even their annual increase.'

"*Answer.* This is an old objection, and was fully answered in the Annual Report for 1820.

"In the first place, the Society has never undertaken to remove the whole colored population. It has indeed avowed the belief, that the entire separation of the white and colored races, if practicable by proper means, would be highly beneficial to both, and is therefore a proper object of an 'earnest wish;' but it openly professes its own inability, 'unassisted by the resources of individual States, or of the Union, to provide for colonizing' even 'their annual increase.' It has undertaken to found a colony, to which colored people will find it advantageous to emigrate; and when this is done, and the colored people are convinced of it, it expects that thousands will find their way there, just as thousands, every year, find their way from Europe to America.

"The assertion concerning our 'whole commercial marine,' though made by intelligent men, with evident confidence in its truth, is a most enormous blunder. The annual increase of the whole colored population, bond and free, from 1830 to 1840, was 54,356. A vessel is allowed by law to carry three passengers for every five tons of her measurement. At this rate, and allowing each vessel to make three trips in a year, the conveyance of the whole annual increase would require a little less than 30,197 tons of shipping. The tonnage of 'the whole commercial marine of the United States,' as officially reported at the commencement of the present year, was 2,416,999 tons; or more than eighty times the amount required. It is sufficient, at the rate above stated, to convey to Africa 4,350,597 emigrants in a single year.

The whole colored population, bond and free, in 1840, was 2,873,599. Add the increase for six years, at the rate above mentioned, and we have 3,199,726 as their present number. The whole of these would not be enough, by more than a million, to employ our 'whole commercial marine' twelve months. The annual increase is far less than the annual emigration from Europe to the United States.

"9. 'The Society's colony has driven away the missionaries of the American Board.'

"*Answer.* The American Board never had a mission in our colony. None of its missionaries were ever there, except for a few days at a time, as visitors, or ever had an opportunity to know much about it, except by hearsay. The mission of

the Board in Western Africa was commenced at Cape Palmas, about 100 miles beyond the extreme southeastern limit of our jurisdiction. Their difficulties were not with us, but with the Maryland Colonization Society and its colony, with which we have no connection. As to their being driven away, they did not go till they believed they had found a better location; and the Episcopal mission, which was involved in the same difficulties, remains there still, and does not intend to remove.

"10. 'The Society is not doing all that ought to be done for the colored people.'

"*Answer.* Very true; and we shall be very glad to see others do the rest; and as individuals, so far as we like their plans, we will help them."

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Dr. Lugenbeel's Letter.

ALTHOUGH more testimony concerning the colony is not necessary, still we could not resist the temptation to squeeze a little from Dr. Lugenbeel, whom we found to entertain more correct views of the character of the colonies, and a more just estimate of the true capacities of the African race, than any man of African experience we have ever met with.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,
Baltimore, May 20, 1846.

DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

MY DEAR SIR:—Learning that during your recent residence in Liberia you had made a visit to the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, I take the liberty of soliciting from you a brief sketch of the impressions produced upon you by that visit, although our recent advices from the colony are such as can leave no doubt of its present pecu-

liarily flourishing condition, yet, coming, as they do, from the colonists and officers of the colony, some allowance must be made for their local attachment and predilections; and it is very important to know how the character and general appearance of the colony strikes a stranger, one too, whom a long residence in other settlements renders a competent judge.

It is not expected that you will be able to furnish any statistical details, but merely to give a general view of the condition and prospects of that colony, and such personal incidents as may have occurred during your recent visit there. You were doubtless enabled to form an opinion of the occupation and means of living of a majority of the colonists, of the character of their dwellings, of the appearance of their fields and gardens; if those not engaged in com-

mercial or mechanical pursuits appeared to have a sufficiency of food on their lands, whether there was an appearance of great want or destitution among many, or of squalid poverty and vice in any, if there was a general appearance of industry, or if loungers and loafers were to be seen in the streets during working hours, if any thing occurred to lead you to suppose that any species of immorality or vice was prevalent among any class of the colonists. It would also be gratifying to know (if you can give it with propriety, to be made public,) your estimation of the character and general deportment of the most important citizens of the colony, and how they would compare with persons engaged in similar callings, or holding the same stations in new settlements in this country. Such are some of the points which I should like to have you note when your leisure and inclination will permit, not, however, confining you to them only; for be assured the people of Maryland feel a deep interest in every thing connected with their little colony—and I now solicit this information, to lay it before them in our monthly Journal, and I trust you will consider the object as my sufficient apology for this trespass upon your time and engagements.

Very truly, your obed't serv't,

JAMES HALL,

Gen. Agent Md. St. Col. Soc.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.,

May 26, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 20th instant was received; and in answer to your inquiries relative to the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, on the western coast of Africa, permit me to say, that it will afford me great pleasure to give you any information in my power, by which the cause of colonization may be promoted—a cause in which I have toiled and suffered, during the last

three years, nearly; and for the prosperity of which I shall always feel a lively interest.

In the early part of November last, I visited the interesting colony of *Maryland in Liberia*, and spent a few days very pleasantly, in examining the state of the colony, and in enjoying the society and hospitality of several of the citizens.

Perhaps the most candid and impartial expression of my opinion relative to the state of affairs of the colony, may be given by an extract from my private journal, which I here transcribe:

“During my sojourn at the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, I had an opportunity to observe the state of affairs, and to make several very agreeable acquaintances; among whom were Governor Russwurm, the accomplished and enterprising executive officer of the government, Dr. McGill, the intelligent and successful colonial physician, and several missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal mission.

“In company with Dr. McGill, I rode around and through the settlement, in order to observe the condition of the settlers, especially those who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil; and I was much pleased to perceive the progress which many of them have made, in causing the ‘wilderness to be glad,’ by the fruits of praiseworthy industry. Nearly all the colonists reside in good comfortable houses. Indeed, I did not observe a single thatched building in the colony, except those occupied by the native inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the colonists are quite encouraging. And from all appearances, I think that the settlement is in a state of regular and progressive improvement; and, in some respects, is superior to any other settlement in Liberia.

“The best road that I have seen in Africa is that extending from Har-

per to Mount Tubman, a distance of more than three miles. It is not a small path, but a well-beaten wagon road. On riding out to Mount Vaughan, I met an ox-cart, filled with rice; two small oxen and two donkeys were attached to the cart. This was the first thing of the kind that I have seen in this country. There are several small riding horses in the colony, and several donkeys.

"The doctor nearly always visits his patients on horseback, and the Governor frequently mounts one of his little Badagry horses, and rides out to visit different parts of the settlement. The colonial farm is in a state of good cultivation; and I was very much pleased to observe several boys at work on the farm, who, I was informed, were orphans and children of poor persons, and were employed and paid for their labor by the Governor. A portion of their time is occupied in school, and the rest in working on the farm. The farms of the colonists, although small, appear generally to be in a good condition; and I should judge, from all that I could see and hear, that the people generally live comfortably and happily. There are several fine dwelling-houses in the towns of Harper and Latrobe; and the lighthouse on the Cape is equal to many in the United States. There is a good garden attached to the government house, in which nearly all the vegetables are raised, which are used at the Governor's table. While dining at the table of the Governor on one occasion, in company with a considerable number of invited guests, I perceived that every

article on the table was of African production, except wheat bread and a ham; nor was there the least scarcity or want of variety. The sweet potatoes were equal to any I ever saw; and the white and delicate cabbage-heads reminded me of my native land.

"Governor Russwurm is a gentleman of dignified deportment, affability of manners, sociable, intelligent, and unassuming; as well qualified, perhaps, for the station he now fills, as any other individual who could be selected, whether white or colored. As far as I could ascertain, he is universally popular among the people over whom he presides. He seems to exhibit a deep interest in the welfare of the colonists, and the prosperity of that infant colony. Of Dr. McGill I may simply state, that I regard him as altogether competent to the performance of the duties of his station as colonial physician. I think it is doubtful, indeed, whether the medical department of the colony could be more ably filled. The colonists, generally, appear to be sober, industrious, and contented. There are a few 'loafers and loungers,' as in other settlements in Liberia; such as may be found in almost every city or town in the United States. But, on the whole, I think that the little Colony of Maryland in Liberia is a very interesting place; and a very desirable residence for all colored persons who wish to enjoy the privileges of freedom and equality, and who are capable of appreciating the blessings of liberty."

Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Dr. JAMES HALL.

The Colonizationist.

THIS is the title of a new monthly paper published at Indianapolis, Ind., under the supervision and sanction of the Indiana Colonization Society, at the low price of 15 cents a copy, and devoted to the interests of colo-

nization. We have received the third number, from which we make some extracts, showing the prospects of the cause in that State. We doubt not that the circulation of intelligence in the pages of the *Colonizationist*, will tend greatly to arouse the attention of that community to the great work in which we are engaged. Our agent there says that he was, in a manner, *compelled* to start this paper as a medium of repelling the attacks, and defending himself against the assaults, which the abolitionists made upon him. Judging from what he has already said, we presume they will soon wish they had let him alone.

[From the *Colonizationist*.]

OUR PROSPECTS.

How does colonization prosper? This question is put to us wherever we go; and from the kindly manner in which it is asked, and the many generous good wishes for our success, and other demonstrations of favor, every where received from the public, we presume it would be gratifying to many of our friends abroad to hear the question answered through our little sheet, that we may mutually enjoy the pleasure which is always associated with prosperity.

When we commenced our labors in this State, it was under great discouragement. No agent had ever been permanently employed in the State before. The cause had been so long neglected that many of its friends had become so luke-warm and discouraged, that they were half disposed to oppose any effort to revive it. In some large towns the people could not be induced even to hear an address on the subject, sup-

posing that it was another form of abolitionism, and in several instances we were advised to abandon the field and give it up as hopeless. We determined, however, to give the cause a fair trial, at all events, and pushed forward. We have now been at work about seven months, and although we have not yet attained the high stand we intend to contend for, yet we have abundant encouragement to go forward, as the following facts will show.

Since the month of January last, we have organized fifteen flourishing County Societies, several of which have formed branch societies in their respective counties, and engaged many friends of the cause in advocating its claims, both in the pulpit and by the press. In two or three counties, we have secured the services of some of the most distinguished men in the State, as public advocates, who have been commissioned and requested, by the State Society, to extend their efforts into adjoining counties. The amount of funds contributed by each Society, and by many friends of the cause, has been liberal.

In addition to the above, there has been circulated throughout the State, about 150 copies of the "*African Repository*," 500 copies of the "*Liberia Advocate*," and 1,500 copies of the "*Indiana Colonizationist*."

We commenced our publication with 1,500 copies, as an experiment, which we find does not meet the demand. The whole of the first number are already gone. We increased the second number to 2,000, and of this there are now but 100 copies on hand. We shall print 3,000 of No. 3. At the same ratio of increase we shall number upon our subscription list 8 or 10,000 in a few months. This is most satisfactory proof that information on the subject is much sought after, and our cause will soon

be duly appreciated by the great mass of the people.

As a further evidence of the favorable light in which colonization is regarded, and the good effects resulting from the circulation of our paper, we will here give a few extracts from letters received from our friends on the subject.

Rev. D. V. SMOCK writes from Hopewell, Johnson county, under date of May 3d, as follows:

"Information is needed on the subject of colonization, and is by many sought. Let it be circulated, and the cause will advance. Indifference, prejudice and passion, will thus be removed, and both races, black and white, will experience the benign effects. I therefore wish your little paper great success.

"Since I organized a little auxiliary society in Union township, [heretofore mentioned by the writer,] I have delivered a lecture about eight miles north of Franklin, where initiatory measures were taken to organize another auxiliary to the county Society. I hear but little of your movements, of late, but hope you are pushing forward the good cause in the various parts of the State, as fast as you can pass round."

Rev. W. F. FERGUSON writes from Thorntown, as follows:

"The cause of colonization would flourish here, with a little attention. I have delivered three lectures on the subject during the past year. No effort has been made to organize a society, but I have no doubt a large one might be formed. We should be glad to see you here and hear from you on the subject."

Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, of Boone county, says, under date of June 1:

"The subject of colonization takes very well with the people in this section of the country. On yesterday I presented the subject in a short speech, to a small congregation, and

the result was, ten subscribers to the 'Colonizationist.' I believe all that is wanting to bring our almost entire community fully up to its aid, is light on the subject, and we believe the 'Colonizationist' is well calculated to give the information that is wanted. May kind Heaven smile on, and prosper your efforts in this, the best of causes."

Rev. D. McINTIRE, of Brownstown, (June 6th,) employs the following language:

"The '*African Repository*' has converted me to the colonization plan. Before I read this periodical, I was unsettled in my mind, but it has convinced me of the good and the right way. I am pleased with the first two numbers of the '*Colonizationist*,' which I have received and read. I did not suppose, however, that I could obtain ten subscribers, when I received the first number, therefore I did not try. But when I received the second number, I thought I would try for ten subscribers, and if I failed, I would then take one for myself; but to my great surprise, in about an hour I found ten, and found, with a little effort, I could easily raise ten more. When I succeed in this, you shall hear from me again."

We take this occasion to return to each of those brethren and all others who have lent us their aid, our grateful acknowledgments for the interest they have taken in the great cause of colonization, especially in bringing the subject before the people. They take the proper view of the subject, one which accords with our own convictions, viz: that all the people want on this subject is light and information. This we are endeavoring to get before them by every possible means in our power, and at no small labor and expense to us. Will not other brethren come up to our aid and sustain our cause?

We hereby request our friends, not only to address the people on the subject, but to organize societies and take up subscriptions and collections for the cause. To aid them in this we publish in this number a form for a constitution for a county or branch society. A great reward awaits the faithful laborer in this the Lord's vineyard.

With the facts above presented,

the reader will be able to gather the most correct answer to the question asked in the outset, that can be given. He will see that, for the time we have been in the State, we have had most encouraging success. We hope, however, in the close of the year, in reliance upon Divine aid, to show a still greater improvement in our prospects.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

[Indigo.

It is now fully ascertained, that indigo of a superior quality can be made in large quantities in Liberia. We have recently been experimenting on a plant called with us the "Mandingo Indigo." It is an article we have been endeavoring for the last four or five years to procure, but could never come across it; nor could we find any one of the natives of this country to point it out to us, until very recently. Immediately after we had the unspeakable pleasure of laying our hands on the plant, having some little previous knowledge of the process through which the nill plant is carried to extract its dyeing properties from it, we went to work in a similar manner with it, and successfully procured out of about 30 of the leaves of this plant nearly one ounce of pure indigo—a part of which we shall forward to some one of our friends in America for inspection, as soon as convenient. We are no botanist, but will endeavor to describe the plant as near as possible. It is a deep green leaf, with a number of leaflets spear-shaped along the sides of a common leaf stalk, opposite each other, abruptly winged as in "Minosa," therefore may be classed among compound leaves. The leaves, when just taken from the plant, are, as we before ob-

served, green; but after remaining a few hours detached from their natural branches, assume a lead color, then change finally to a very dark, or deep blue, nearly black. We are aware that this description of the plant is not replete enough for general information. It is, however, the best we can give, as we are not acquainted with the science of botany. We give below the manner of preparing this article in America, and do sincerely hope that the people of these colonies will unhesitatingly embark in the manufacture of this article, which is by no means expensive or difficult. The plant is to be found in much abundance here.

Process of making the indigo in America.—Indigo is the fecula of a plant named *nill*, or *anil*. To make it, three vats are placed, the one over the other, in the form of a cascade. In the first, called the steeper, the plant is put in, with its leaves, bark, and flowers, and filled with water; some time after, the whole ferments, the water grows intensely hot, thickens, and becomes of a blue color, bordering on the violet; the plant, according to the opinion of some, depositing all its salts, and, according to others, all its substance. In this state the cocks of the steeper are turned, and all the water let out, stained

with the coloring parts of the plant, into the second, called the beater: because this water is beat by a mill or a machine that has long sticks, to condense the substance of the indigo, and precipitate it to the bottom. By this means the water becomes clear and colorless, like common water; then the cocks are turned, that the water may run off from the surface of the blue sediment; after which, other cocks are turned, that are at the bottom, that all the fecula may fall into the third vat, called the reposer: for it is there the indigo remains to dry; it is then taken out, to be made into cakes, &c. See on this

subject, *Histoire des Antilles, par le Pere Labat.*

Good indigo must be of a deep blue, bordering on the violet, brilliant, lively, and shining: it must be finer within, and appear of a shining hue. Its goodness is tried by dissolving it in a glass of water; if it be unmixed and well prepared, it will dissolve entirely: if sophisticated, the foreign matter will sink to the bottom. Another method of trying it is by burning. Good indigo burns entirely away; and, when adulterated, the mixture remains after the indigo is consumed.

Emigrants for Liberia.

It is vastly important that persons intending to emigrate to Liberia in either of the next two vessels to sail in the fall from Norfolk and New Orleans, should give us, or our agents, *early notice*. We entreat all masters intending to send their slaves, and all administrators, who have slaves in charge to be sent, and all others interested in the subject of emigration, or who know of any people of color wishing to go to Liberia, to give us immediate notice of the fact. It often requires considerable time to arrange necessary preliminaries, and make indispensable preparations: so that it not unfrequently happens that persons almost ready when the vessel sails, are compelled to wait for six months or a year, for the want of a few more days in which to get ready.

We trust that this suggestion will be duly regarded. There are many

persons who are making inquiries in regard to the advantages of going to Liberia, who would be much benefitted by the suggestions which many of our friends might give them, or which they could obtain by opening a correspondence, with us, on the subject. There are no letters that we receive and answer with more pleasure than those which make inquiries about emigration to Liberia. We trust, therefore, that there will be some special efforts made to place the colored people in possession of the facts relating to their prospects in Liberia. We are exceedingly anxious to send out a large number of the more intelligent and educated class. The present position of Liberia, in respect to its government, renders this very desirable. If they assume the entire responsibility of their own government, it will demand all the talent, wisdom and energy they can

summon to their aid. We should think that the very most intelligent and wealthy colored people in this country would have some ambition to share in the splendid results, soon to be achieved through the agency of the colonists, for Liberia! Surely, to aid in laying the foundations for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and barbarity, is a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in this country, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance! When the historian comes to write up the labors of their race, who will stand far above all comparison, if not the bold and successful pioneers in the only successful effort ever made for their social, civil, and religious redemption?

Leaving out of view every thing touching their own personal interests, there are considerations connected with their race and the destiny before them, which should induce the most highly-favored of them in this country to seek a field of usefulness

in Africa. But when we take into consideration that in Liberia is the only place on the face of the earth where they and their children can enjoy the luxury of true freedom, and infinitely advance their social, moral, and intellectual interests, is it not marvellous that they still prefer their present inferior and unenviable position among the whites, and still cherish the gross delusions of which they have been made the victims, willing to believe the most fabulous stories about Liberia, and shutting their eyes tightly against all the light which shines upon them, and shows it to be a dictate of wisdom, as well as a demand of duty, for them to go to their fatherland, and be MEN!

We are happy to know, and to have it in our power to inform our friends, that there are some persons intending to go to Liberia in our next vessel, who rightly appreciate the circumstances of their situation, and who are prepared to make themselves useful and rise to a desirable fame, should their lives be spared.

We hope that before the sailing of our next vessel their number will be greatly increased. We are sure it may be, if the right means are employed.

Our Finances.

By reference to the receipts of the past month, as acknowledged in the present number, it will be perceived

that the amount is unusually, and alarmingly, small. In looking at the items, we are forced to the con-

clusion that very few collections have been made by the clergy, on or near the FOURTH OF JULY, or that our friends have not exercised their usual promptness in making remittances. Whoever will take the trouble to look over the receipts of past years, will find that (for say the last four) they average on the 1st of August more than *twice* the present amount. In 1845 they were \$1,936 56. In 1844, \$1,746 88. In 1843, \$1,840 58, and in 1842, \$1,748 94. This year they are but \$803 67.

How shall this be accounted for? We are at a loss for any satisfactory reason for this wonderful falling off. Our agents all speak very encouragingly of their prospects. Our friends in every part of the country assure us that the cause is gaining favor daily among them. In only a few instances, have those to whom we have written, asking for money, replied that, in consequence of the war and other circumstances of the country, they were not in a situation to contribute, at the present time. Not one of them has said he would not give because he did not believe in the goodness of the object.

It is true that we have not presented any particular thing demanding immediate aid, and forming a thrilling appeal to our friends, such as were repeatedly urged upon their notice the past year. The fund for the purchase of territory is all subscribed. There has been no large

family of slaves begging for the privilege of a passage to Liberia, who must soon be sold into perpetual slavery if not sent away. The lack of these exciting topics has doubtless caused many persons to feel that there was less necessity for them to send in their contributions.

We are also aware that if we had sent off an expedition on the first of June, as we had intended, that it would have stirred up many who intend to aid us during the year, to do it without delay.

We are also aware that there are times when through a variety of causes our receipts fall short of what we had a right to expect, while there is not in any one of these causes any good or sufficient reason. And we strongly suspect that this is the state of things at the present time. We therefore have called the attention of our readers to the facts in the case, and trust that they will take immediate measures to supply the past lack. We are preparing for our expeditions to sail in October and December next, and shall need all the funds we can possibly command, and much more beside. Several families of slaves have had their freedom offered to them by their masters, if we can send them to Liberia. We have written the facts to many of our friends, and we would now respectfully suggest that their case is like the "King's business," it "requires haste!"

[From the Southern Churchman.]

Instruction of Slaves.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Association for the Religious Instruction of the Negroes, in Liberty county, Georgia.—The reports of this Association are drawn up by their missionary, the Rev. C. C. Jones, and consist of an account of his own labors and his assistants' within the county of Liberty, and kindred matters of a general nature and usually of a very interesting import. The report for the past year, the publication of which has unavoidably been delayed, has just reached us, and will compare with its predecessors in the value and interest of its contents. Indeed, to no individual of any denomination in the whole Southern country has the cause of the religious instruction of the negroes been more or so much indebted for many years past, as to this zealous minister of the Presbyterian church, and we most gladly bear our testimony to his indefatigable, able and enlightened zeal in this important cause, and commend his example as worthy of all praise and imitation by the ministers of his own and all other Christian denominations.

We proceed to make some extracts from the report, the subjects of which our readers will learn from the heading we affix to them.

“Co-operation Needed.—Pastors may efficiently co-operate by the institution of meetings for watchmen—members of the church—inquirers—and children and youth, and by affording some special instruction to their colored congregations, at such times and seasons as may be most convenient to them, and, if necessary, call in the aid of prominent Christian men in the churches.

“Masters may co-operate by sending their children and youth regularly

to the Sabbath schools, and by instructing their people at home. If they cannot instruct the adults successfully, by all means let the children and youth be assembled and taught the Catechism, at least once a week, if not oftener. Again, by correcting Sabbath-breaking, profane swearing and immorality, and fanatical extravagances in the conduct of religious meetings, when such tendency may be observed; and by promoting in a higher degree the physical improvement of their people. Can a man—can a Christian man, who derives his own support and that of his family from the labors of his dependent servants,—yea more, who through them is made partaker of the comforts and luxuries of life, remain indifferent to and neglectful of their condition? Who will lavishly expend hundreds for these comforts and luxuries, and yet grudge a few dollars for the necessities of his servants? Who considers all he obtains from them gain, and all he bestows upon them loss? Can such a man hope for acceptance with the great Master in Heaven? Can he ever dream of the respect and confidence of his people, or expect any influence from his instructions as a professor of religion, while his practice demonstrates his infidelity? Let such an one know—if he will look no higher—that every thing done for the physical comfort and improvement of his people, promotes health, cheerfulness, fidelity, cleanliness, morality, and thrift, and thereby advances his quiet and prosperity and interest in a high degree.

“The physical condition of the negroes has improved in this country, and is still improving. By the blessing of God upon the labor of their hands, owners are more able,

and I trust I may add, by the grace of God in their hearts, they are more willing, to promote that improvement than in years past. But much, very much remains to be accomplished. I am satisfied, as a mere matter of economy, it is far better for those who are settling plantations with a view to permanency, to put up, in the beginning, the most substantial houses for their negroes, and make them as comfortable as possible. If this cannot be done at once, let it be done by degrees. In a few years, as much is lost in time and trifling expenses in putting up and repairing poor houses, as would have sufficed to put up, at the first, houses of the best kind; the plantation the meanwhile presenting the appearance of desertion and dilapidation. The best things are most highly prized, and commonly most carefully preserved.

"In this conviction I can but express, as one deeply interested in the moral and religious condition of the negroes, my desire for the prosperity of the *Agriculture Society*, recently formed in this country; because I believe that such a society properly conducted and covering all subjects and objects coming legitimately within its cognizance, must result in good to the laboring class of our population, and be an auxiliary to the work undertaken by this association. Such a society must promote the intelligence and activity of planters, lead to experiments and improvement in soils and manures and modes of cultivation and management, induce a more satisfied and *home-feeling*; for finding that they can do well on their present lands, planters

will be freed from that bane of all peace and improvement, a *desire of removal*, and they will consequently take greater pains to have their places better settled and more attractive and comfortable, both to themselves and their people. The formation of agricultural societies in the older settled regions of the South we hail as an omen for good. They have already accomplished much, both masters and servants have experienced their beneficial influence.

"Every plantation of ordinary size, ought to have a *chapel*, or a *room*, fitted up for the accommodation of the people in their social worship. A chapel adds much to the finish of a plantation, even if an owner would do no more than consult appearances. Many funerals do I attend in the open air, and most of my plantation meetings are held in the houses of one kind and another, which are open, cold, and uncomfortable. I have never complained of these accommodations, nor do I now. The planters have uniformly received me with the greatest kindness, and made the best arrangements, for the time, in their power. I have long since settled it in my mind, that the place of the minister is with the people of his charge: and *wherever* they can and are willing to meet with him, there should he be, and quietly and naturally adapt himself to circumstances. The Divine Master preached everywhere—in the wilderness, on mountains, in the Temple, in synagogues, in the street, on the sea shore, in private houses, by day and by night: and to all classes and condition of people."

[From the New York Spectator.]

Liberia. 4

We find the following interesting letter in the Times. It was addressed to a lady residing in West Chester

county. The writer, the Rev. Francis Burns, is a missionary in the service of the Missionary Society of

the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have long known him. He is one of the most intelligent colored men we have ever conversed with; well suited for the office which he fills, and we have no doubt will prove a successful missionary.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA;

Sept. 6, 1845.

DEAR MADAM:—As yet but one letter since I left the Manor. Capt. Lawlin has not yet arrived from the United States, and I am hoping that by him I shall hear from you. Till that time I wait patiently. I have written to — at some length, and so for this time I shall write you and my sister, though you but a short letter, which I presume, without something of especial interest, will be equally as acceptable as a long one. In the first place, then, I have it in my power to say to you that we are all enjoying health. I am suffering slightly from I think too much confinement, but not enough certainly to make any ado about. My wife's general health I do not think to be as good as it was some years since. But still, on looking abroad in the world, and comparing ourselves with others, we have abundant reason for gratitude to Almighty God, instead of complaints of any kind. Our children, too, are not only well, all improving finely in their physical condition, but such as are of a suitable age are improving intellectually too. The pleasure, the deep in-wrought and abiding pleasure which such a fact gives a parent, I need not and shall not attempt to describe to you, madam.

In one of your letters, I believe, you alluded to the British interference in our trade and colonial matters. They have for a long time given us a wide berth. They trade with us, to be sure, but do not attempt imposition of any sort; it is,

however, a somewhat serious time with us should the Colonization Society say to us "*go free*," and it may be they will; then, as an independent people, commencing a sole independent political existence, we shall have to combine the principles, and organize the government, by which our "*ship of state*" is not only to be set *afloat*, but kept *afloat*, amid the rage and concussion of political elements; all the time gathering strength, and by the operation of its *parts* contributing to the support and integrity of the *whole*. True, we shall not have occasion for elaborating any principles, but even if the world is old, and the theory and practical operation of governments well understood, still for us, so young a nation and brought up as most of us have been, for us to be obliged to combine all that is necessary for our own government, is a work of great importance to our race, and not unattended with difficulty.

I cannot contemplate this declaration on the part of the Society, and our efforts consequent upon it, without concern. I cannot help looking up to the "*Father of Lights*" for wisdom in such an emergency, should it come, upon those on whom may devolve the responsibility of constructing the machinery of our new government, and putting it into operation. With a firm reliance on Him who saveth not by many or few, I believe we are, after all, perfectly safe. This reliance I hope we shall not forget.

But I turn from political matters to business connected with transactions of infinitely greater importance. Into politics, as a Christian minister, I do not feel at liberty especially to enter. I mean home politics; they are of too doubtful and fomenting an element for either my office or inclination. I love my country, of course; I believe no man here loves

it more. I feel for it too; but then, in my opinion, its interests, by me, can be best subserved by attending strictly to the duties of my own office, and in trying to assist and elevate my coadjutors in the same holy work.

In the salvation of Africa I take a lively, and I think I can say, an absorbing interest. This is a great work; angels contemplate it with extacy. Why not man, too, implicated as he is in it by his instrumentality, and accountable to God as he is for the faithful performance of his work. Our political trials are, as all will most readily admit, of some importance. To see ourselves well through them, and spreading our canvas to the wind in the sight of nations, is certainly desirable. But this result, of whatever consequence, has little or none compared with the religious regeneration of the people of this continent. But why make these remarks to you? I trust you feel as forcibly as I do that the missionary cause is one on the broad platform

of which all conditions and hearts may combine, without prejudice to the interest of any one.

How thankful ought Christians to be that upon this platform we may lay up treasure in Heaven, by a pious expenditure of it on earth. You will not attribute enthusiasm to me, I am sure; and if you did upon this subject, so vital, so warming to my heart, I should reply—"If I be beside myself, it is to God."

Hereafter, I believe, I will not promise either short or long letters, for I perceive that in this respect, at least, I am faithless. I conclude by expressing an earnest hope that when I hear from you, I shall learn that your family are all well, and that sister, if not so well in body, is at least growing in grace—the best of healths this! Remember me to the colonel and to your little children, whom I shall never forget, and to my sister.

I remain, madam, your most humble and obliged servant,

FRANCIS BURNS.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Food in Liberia.

For information of some of our friends, who are constantly and incorrectly asserting, in America, that "Liberians have not any thing else to eat but roots and wild animals," we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits, and edibles as are in general use with us in their appropriate seasons:

Domesticated.—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, (few.)

Wild.—Deer of different kinds in abundance: red, black, brown, and grayish: partridge, pigeons, goats,

cows, doves, ducks, hedgehogs, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, &c.

Fruit.—Water melon, musk melon, mango plums, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, gramma dilla, limes, lemons.

Fish, scaled and shell.—Mullet, whiting, perch, bream, pike, barracouta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

Edibles.—Sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymblain, chiota, paupau, Lima beans,

ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbagees, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn.

Besides the above, there are many others, which we have neither time or room to arrange here.

Letter from Levi Nelson.

WE have received the following letter from an old friend of colonization, in Connecticut, and take the liberty of publishing it entire. We commend its *calculations* to the curious in such matters, and if there is any *mistake*, we will be obliged to any one who will point it out:

LISBON, CONNECTICUT.

July 11, 1846.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I send you \$3, collected in the first Ecclesiastical Society in this town for the benefit of the Colonization Society. It is but a mite, but it is presented with the full confidence of the contributors, that the Colonization Society is now restored to public favor, and that its means will greatly increase. I am fully confirmed in the belief that the great depression, to which it has been subjected, has been wisely ordered of God, to try the faith of the pious who have been engaged in the work, and to make its trials, as in many other cases, in some measure, proportioned to its excellence and ultimate success.

It is peculiarly pleasant, in this age of impracticable theories to find a theory which is wholly practical. The problem put forth by the Colonization Society is solved, both in relation to the ability of colored men, and their influence on poor neglected Africa. It has become a plain sum in the Rule of Three. I may mistake a little with respect to some of the items; but in relation to the essential principle there is no mistake. I will say then, that for three hundred miles on the coast of Africa,

our civil and religious institutions have been established, and the slave trade has been abolished. Let three hundred then be the first term. All this has been accomplished by six thousand colonists from this country, be the same more or less. Let six thousand then be the second term. It was Commandant Payne, if I rightly recollect, who answered questions put to him by the Secretary of State, and who was well acquainted with the subject. He said that the slave trade is carried on to the extent of four thousand miles on the African coast. Let four thousand then be the third term. The answer is, 80,000. Eighty thousand colonists, therefore, can, by a common blessing from God, establish our civil and religious institutions as far as slave-trading extends in Africa.

Will not our government assist in this noble work? It is too late to object that it would be unconstitutional. For by the Ashburton and Webster treaty, provision is made to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa, which treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate. It would be strange indeed, if it would be more consistent with the constitution to expend large sums of money to destroy the slave trade by a naval force, than to assist the Colonization Society to accomplish the same thing. Besides, colonization is more certain. All that the English and American ships can do, is to annoy slavers, without any certain prospect of ever putting an end to the abominable traffic. The colonization plan is certain, as appears by actual experiment. It also accomplishes the work in a far more humane manner. I mean not

by this, that the naval plan is not as humane and kind as the nature of the case admits. But it cannot touch the various and severe sufferings of the poor slaves, previously to their being caught on the ocean. And how painful these sufferings are, is illustrated in the case of the Pons, where between one and two hundred died of hardships endured before they were retaken. Colonization saves all such sufferings, as it prevents the slave trade on the land.

It seems that colonization on the coast, according to the American Colonization Society has not been very popular with the English. Their idea of civilizing Africa has been to plant colonies of their own in the interior: they have made the attempt; but the Providence of God has so signally decided against them, that they must be convinced, if Africa ever becomes civilized, it must be in a great measure by colored people, who can endure the climate.

There are two classes of people in this country, who object to the colonizing of people of color in Africa, though their objections spring from entirely different causes. Those who hold that slavery is a divine institution, and think that slaves are the only proper persons to cultivate the soil, and to perform other manual labor, are not friendly to any scheme which looks to their emancipation. There is a class of anti-slavery men also, who are opposed to colonizing the people of color, because it urges them to quit the place of their nativity, and seems to imply a wrong prejudice against color. But neither of these objections, it seems to me, has much weight, when it is considered that colonization can do for Africa all that has been stated, and give a noble specimen to the world of what the colored race can effect without sensibly diminishing their numbers in the United States. It is said, that

the annual increase of the colored population in this country is about seventy thousand. This is seven-eighths as many as we have found to be capable of producing the most desirable change, throughout almost the whole of Africa. Or, if any should say that the Colonization Society should need a hundred instead of eighty thousand, for all the purposes of illuminating Africa; and the principal part of the rest, both of the present and future generations, should remain on our soil. In this case, they would be constantly increasing, and with great rapidity. The slave trader would have enough for all his purposes; and the anti-slavery man would still have a fair opportunity both to know whether we shall all lose our prejudice against color, and whether in all respects, the colored people will be one with us. There is another portion of the community, both in the slaveholding, and non-slaveholding states, who believe in emancipation; and that the best thing we can do for the colored people is to colonize them with their consent. Those in the free states are willing to contribute liberally for this object; and many in the slaveholding states are ready, from time to time, to liberate their slaves, according to the ability of the Colonization Society to help them, if they are willing to go, to their fatherland. As to the expense of accomplishing the object in view, we can bear it as a nation, without giving up a single luxury. We are expending every year, under the Webster and Ashburton treaty, enough to accomplish the object in a few years: perhaps enough has already been expended, if it had been applied to colonization instead of its being used to watching slavers on the coast.

I remain, respectfully yours,

LEVI NELSON.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Opinions of Rev. Mr. Constantine about Liberia.

It is not often that we turn aside to notice the statements of persons who, we believe, wilfully slander *Liberia*. But we find, in the *Liberia Herald*, a refutation of some assertions of the Rev. Mr. Constantine, which are so pertinent, and done, too, by Liberians themselves, that we are called upon to give the article to the public. We have known of Mr. C. making similar charges in various places.

When the statements made by Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst and the Rev. Mr. Walker reach *Liberia*, we shall expect to see a similar answer from some true Liberian. Because a white missionary has been *unsuccessful* in Africa, and returned *disappointed*, we do not think he is justified in making out reasons for his failure which are so palpably false.

"We learn from the *Weekly Herald*, a periodical published in the State of New York, bearing date September 20, 1845, that an Abolition Convention was held at Utica on the 17th of September, and that, after attending to the business for which the convention was called, the meeting then adjourned to the evening of the 18th, at which meeting we learn that the Rev. Mr. Constantine, (once a missionary to Africa, under the auspices of the Baptist Board of Missions,) addressed the meeting; and in the course of his address gave it as his opinion 'that it was wrong to send the poor Africans in these States to that abominable place; that the average duration of life of those who go there from the United States is only two years; the sea coast, for a distance of seventy-five miles back to the hills, is a swamp which generates fevers of all kinds; and that the captains of vessels trading there, never go on shore in the morning or evening, for fear of catching the coast fever, as it is called, and only venture in the middle of the day out of their ships.' He represented the former Governor of Liberia, Mr. Buchanan, as a man who was very much disliked, by both natives and colonists; and Mr. Brown, who, he says, is now in this State, and who had been sent as a missionary there by the American Board of Foreign Missions, as a man who would preach to the natives, with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. That on account of the hatred which the natives bore towards him, they attacked his station, and that this son of the cross shot

down fifty of the natives with his own hand; that on an occasion when the natives finding him alone, a short distance from the station, they were determined to have revenge; but that Mr. Brown terrified them by saying that when he shot down fifty of the natives himself, that it was the work of his God, and that if they molested him, then he would call upon his God again, and that he would not spare one of them. This so terrified them, that they let him pass. Mr. Constantine said that the present Governor of Liberia is the son of a planter at the South, who had eight children by one of his slaves, and he shipped them all to Liberia. He represented the situation of the colony as being anything but in a favorable state, and that the greatest hostility exists between the colonists and the natives. He has seen, himself, slaves taken away by vessels which had the American flag flying, and manned by an American captain and American seamen; and that it was done with the knowledge of the colonists. He concluded by saying that it was his wish to have a free mission formed, independent of the American Board, and he would be happy to receive the funds of such as felt an interest in the slave.

"Were it not a departure from the strict rules of morality and gentility, we would here indulge ourself in the use of bitter and sarcastic recriminations, on the statements made by Mr. Constantine at the meeting above alluded to. Nothing can be more glaringly false and incorrect than the statements there made by that Right Rev. Gentleman, who, by the by, looks more like a 'quadrumanus' 'aquatic' animal than a human being. There can, or may be, apologies offered for persons in reporting matters, which might have come to their knowledge by hearsay, but surely there can or ought not to be none offered for sane and inquisitive observers of things passed immediately under their notice. ('This living skeleton,') Mr. C., I believe, resided in the colony for nearly one and a half years, the generality of which time he neither attended to his missionary labors, or any other laudable calling. It is true, the board by whom he was employed, did not expect of him much (if any) services, during the first year of his missionary life, for he, like all other persons arriving in these colonies must necessarily pass through the ordeal of the acclimating fever, which the reverend gentleman has been pleased to call the 'coast fever.' But where could this gentleman (pardon the expression) get his information relative to the 'average duration' of the life of persons coming

from the United States to these colonies, certainly not in the family in which he resided during his temporary stay of three or four months at Monrovia—for this family had been residing in these colonies nearly nineteen years up to the time of Mr. C.'s departure, and, if I am not mistaken, three or four years in Sierra Leone; nor could he have received this impression from any one here with whom he associated himself, for his acquaintances generally were of such persons who had been in the colony more than from thirteen to seventeen years. With regard to the interior parts of the colony Mr. C. certainly cannot pretend to be acquainted. He says, for the distance of 75 miles back from the sea coast to the 'hills is a swamp' which generates fevers of all kinds. Now how far this reverend gentleman has penetrated the country we do not pretend to say; we, however, recollect that he visited an association held at New Georgia, in the month of December, 1841, the year preceding his exit from the colony—this place is about five miles from Monrovia, (not quite 75:) but whether, during his residence at Edina, Mr. Clarke ordered him to visit 'Boble,' a native station, which is about fifteen miles, at the outside, from the sea shore, we are not acquainted. We are, however, certain, with the exception of an occasional trip that this gentleman and his lady paid down the coast, he never left the precincts of the colony until he did for America.

"He also says that captains of vessels are afraid to venture on shore early in the mornings and late in the evenings. 'Tell this not in Gath, and publish it not in the streets of Askelon!' We will only refer this matter to captains and officers of English and American vessels, who visit Liberia according to their callings. Ask them how soon or how late do they visit the shore, or whether do they occasionally sleep on land or not? We vouch that hundreds will contradict Mr. C.'s statements.

"He farther stated that the former Governor of Liberia, Mr. Buchanan, as a man, was very much disliked. This is a palpable falsehood, and an uncompromising misstatement, come from whom it may. Gov. B. truly had his failings, as well as other fallible men. This we all admit; but Gov.

B., as a gentleman, was never disliked by any with whom we have any acquaintance. It is true, his political bearing created some considerable dissatisfaction with a great many citizens who otherwise would have extolled his name to the highest heavens, and would have transmitted his memory down to the latest posterity untarnished.

"Rev. Mr. G. S. Brown, who is now in America, he represents as having been sent out to the colony as a missionary by the American Board of Foreign Missions as a man who would preach to the natives with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. This statement is also untrue. We will, however, leave Mr. Brown to battle out his own cause, as he is in America, and is likely to see this reverend gentleman. Mr. C. concluded his statements by saying that the present 'Governor of Liberia is the son of a planter in the South, who had eight children by one of his slaves, and he shipped them all to Liberia.' Monstrous—monstrous—we will not say what. Why, Mr. C. is certainly frantic. I wonder who in the world could have told him so. Gov. Roberts the son of a southern planter! Not so, for his parents were all of African extract, which no one who ever seen him would deny, nor does he himself ever disown the fact. The Governor was born of free parents in Petersburg, Virginia, and with his mother and family emigrated to this country in the year 1829. Were it necessary, we would continue further remarks about the Governor's origin; but as there are so many living testimonies who can contradict Mr. C.'s statement, we conclude. If, in the face of hundreds of testimonies given by officers of men of war and captains of merchant vessels, English and American (disinterested persons) Mr. C. chooses to say to the world that the situation of the colony is in any thing else but a favorable state, all we have to say to this gentleman is, go on, tell your tales, until you shall have worked yourself out of countenance with both colonizationists and abolitionists. We do most pointedly dispute Mr. C. ever seeing slaves shipped or taken away in the manner he has described, either within or without the jurisdiction of the colony."

[From the Religious Herald.]

Letters from Liberia.

SIR:—I enclose four letters from Liberia, for insertion in your paper, if you please, thinking the free colored people about Richmond will be more likely to see them than in any other way; perhaps Mr.

Ryland might be willing to read parts of the letters aloud, in his occasional visits to the people of his charge, or in meeting.

Yours, very respectfully,
May 30. E. M. ATKISSON.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

Sept. 9, 1844.

DEAR MADAM:—I am well at present hoping these few lines may find you enjoying good health. I embrace this opportunity of telling you of my travels when I left Fredericksburg for Richmond, I put up to the Exchange hotel ther is the place I lodge that night. In going the next morning to settle my bill expressing myself to the landlord where I was agoing he charge me nothing. I set off to Norfolk next morning and arrived ther that evening. I was very politely ask up to Mr. Bells house where I was accommodated until fridry Evening which I had directions from Mr. McClain to see all of the passioners on bord by three o'clock which I did, so after I saw all on board Me and Mr. McClain came ashore again which he advise me when I Got to Monrovia to set me out some coffee trees which I has not done as yet being I has not had the opportunity, when we arrived to the Jolucal mountain we did not meat the Govner, he was in the States, but I will make it my Business to do so as soon as he coms. I has not been up the River as yet, but I has been inform that the land up thir is very good, but I am in hopes when I Goes up that I will make a living which it is my desires, for I believe an industrious person can live here. I wish you would Rite to Mr. McClain as he Requested me to Rite to him how these passioners was thy is some as smart a people as I would wish to be in company with and some bad enough to pay for it since some of them has been ashore thy has been stealing but I am in hopes that I shall never be guilty of that thy is some of them silly enough to say they wish themself Back and ther is a great many a going to school, I am included in the number, but I has Regret very much that I refuse when I was there. Mr. McClain give me a letter to the assistant govner which I has visit—I finds him to be a fine man, I amuse myself after I has said my lesson to Mrs. James C. Minor and to Doctor J. W. Luvenhal office a white gentleman which Mr. McClain give me a letter to, I sets down at his office with surprise which I must say I never enjoy such life as freedom, my conversation is to him when I call him, is Dr. Luvenhal and his to me in a Ripli Mr. Blackford it is much Bether than to be in the state for them to call you Boy I has not seen Mr. James C. Minor as yet but I am in hopes I shall in a few days he has Received your letter and has giving me free access to his house. Mr. Minor sends Respects to you and family especially to your Mother he is not in town that is the Reason he has not riting you all but he says he will by the next opportunity please to give my respects to the family particular

to Mr. Blackford. I am afraid I cannot return thanks anought to him for his kindness and also to you please to give my respects to all enquiring friends. Mr. Freeman the gentleman that will give you this letter, I has advise him to stop and see you and give a free estimation of Africa he is so much please with the place he is goin back after his family he is a very fine man, I am in hopes you will give him an invitation to unkle James Wess house so that he can give him an estimation of Africa. I dont think it worth while for me to relate to you what is heare. Mr. Freeman will give you an estatement of it—please to give my respects to Mr. Lusious H. Minor and family when you return to him when I left Norkford I was in low spirit about eight days but after the captain put me as steward over the black and white which I received from the captain \$20.00 after my arrival he insisted me to go to Calcutta. Being he was so please with me but I felt loft to leave my old country and I did not go. I see they is a great deal of religious person heare. I has attended meeting very regular thy is a Presbyterian church and Baptist and also tha Methodist church, thy is a great revival with the Methodist. I was a coming home one night from the Methodist church and I heard a crying over the street—and when I come to find out thy has been a woman died very sudden which was supposed to be well about half hour ago, she was not prepared for death I think, and I am a studing about it every day. Nothing more at present to say, but remains you acquaintance.

ABRAM BLACKFORD.

P. M.—Thy is a plenty out here for to eat, namely: potatoes, butter-beans, cassada and every other thing I see in your garden,
A. B.

AFRICA, MONROVIA,

Sept. 10, 1844.

MY DEAR MISS SUSAN WHEELER:—I take this opportunity of writing you these few lines to inform you that my health is good, and I hope these few lines may find you in the same state. I am now in a new country and am about to settle myself. I left Norfolk on the 14th of June and arrived here the 4th of August, our passage was longer than we expected, though very safe. I am very well pleased, my reason why, is, I can use my own privileges in every respect. There are a few white people out hear, though they are very polite. I meet them sometimes in the streets and they steps one side of the pavements and touch their hats. I call at their dwelling in the course of the day and sets down at large and talks a great deal about the States and about Religious subjects. The white men

never calls me by my name unless they call me Mr. Blackford.

There are a great many pretty young ladies here and I amuse myself in visiting the young ladies when the schoole is out, and in going to the church.

There are three churches here, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian. There is a great revival here among the Methodists where I go both night and day and where we should all go to try to get acquainted with God. It is necessary we all should have an introduction to him.

You must write to me by the first opportunity, I would send some of this fruit but the passage being expected to be long, therefore I thought it would spoil before it reached you. Your friend,

ABRAM BLACKFORD.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA,
February 12, 1846.

MUCH ESTEEMED MARM:—By the reception of these few lines you will know that I am still surviving the wreck of time. There arrived here on the 8th of December last, the ship Roanoke with emigrants from Norfolk, 96 in number, among whom was George and James Marshall, two young men from Fredericksburg, whom I was glad to see; they, myself, and Abram gets together, and sits down, and cherishes the recollection of home, and the remembrance of old acquaintances. The Marshalls talk of returning home, they had expected to have gone back in the vessel that brings this letter; but they have foregone their intention for the present. George, however, was much inclined on returning, but James was not. I have advised them to be content, and turn their attention to some sort of occupation. I have not as yet learned the particulars of Mr. Haye's people but as soon as I do, I shall communicate the facts to you.

I cannot at this time give you the detailed account of our colony and Governor, but will, be assured of it, that if God spare my life, give you an account of the whole affair, as far as I am capable, from the war with Gatoomba in 1841, up to the present time.

Has Mr. Blackford gone away from home again or not? Where is your brother John, James, Lewis, and Lucious? Please write me where they all are, and how your dear mamma is, give all of our respects to her and to all of your family.

You have doubtless heard of the arrival of the Pons of Philadelphia, in our harbor, with 756 slaves on board, captured by the Yorktown, Capt. C. H. Bell, of *Cabend*, to the leeward of us.

Yours with abundance of respects,

JAMES C. MINOR,

MONROVIA, Feb. 14, 1846.

DEAR MADAM:—As an opportunity offers, I now embrace it, and drop you a few lines by way of remembrance, hoping that they may find you enjoying good health, as they leave me and my family at the present. I am doing tolerable well at present, and I like the place very well, insomuch that I have married trusting, that I may do as well as those who has come to this country years before me and are doing as well as can be expected.

As regard sickness, or this being a very sickly climate, it is not so for I never has enjoyed better health in my life, then I has enjoyed since here I have lived. It is very true, most all of the people who immigrate from America here has to undergo a acclimating process, I mean by that, that they have the fever and in many instances it is very slight, only lasting not more than two or three days. And if I were to go entirely by my own feelings, I can assure that I have not lost three days on account of sickness since here—I have had none properly speaking since I had the fever. Tell all those who want to come, come—a fine country this is fine malicious fruits grow here enough to attract the most noblest minds. People speaking about this country tell them to hush their mouths if they are speaking any thing disrespectful of it. If any man be a lazy man, he will not prosper in any country, but if you will work, you will live like a gentleman and Africa is the very country for the colored man. There are a great many colored persons I here that have the liberty to come but will not come, it is those to whom I speak. Mr. James and George Marshall arrived here in December last, in the ship Roanoke from Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the immigrants that came out at that time has already planted their produce and eating of the same, and out two hundred and more immigrants, there has not more than three or four of them died, and they was old persons I would write you more about fine Africa, but I have a gob of work on hand, and the person it belong are in a hurry for it, and the vessel by which this letter is to go is expected to sail in a few hours. Please to give my best respects to Mr. Blackford, and tell him that I would have wrote to him, but not knowing where he is, you will please to inform me in your next. You will give my best respects to all the family and also Mr. Lucius Minor, also, give my respects to all my friends and acquaintances, and tell them I would have wrote to them, but I do not know where they live, they must write to me so that I may know where they are, and I will certainly answer their letters, give me all the news in your next. Will you please to be so kind as to write to my mother and tell

her that I am well, I want to write to her, but I do not know where she lives, she must write to me, so that I may know where to direct my letters to her. Capt. C. H. Bell of the Yorktown took a slaver with nine hundred and fifty slaves on board, about three degrees South of the equator. I very often see Dr. Pattin and Capt. Cunigum, they talk with me much about old home. I will be very glad for you to send me some cloth and tobacco which articles demands pretty good price also flour and pork, such articles demand at times a pretty good price, as I am keeping a little shop and such things I want very much, the freight shall not cost you any thing. If Mr. James Marshall returns on

a visit as he expect to do I will send you the money.

I remain yours with much respect,
ABRAHAM BLACKFORD.

The above letters were forwarded by a friend for publication, hoping that the statements therein given might induce a portion of our free colored population to seek abodes in the colony of Liberia, where they can enjoy advantages and privileges which are unattainable here. At the request of the friend who sends them, we have given them verbatim. The second letter from Blackford has been improved in copying. The third exhibits the improvement he has derived from attending school.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1846.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Gorham—Mrs. C. A. Robie..... 1 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. C. J. Tenney:—
Hollis—Captain C. P. Farley, on account of his life membership, \$10, Mrs. C. P. Tenney, \$1.. 11 00

VERMONT.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:—
Sharon—Solomon Downer..... 1 00
Rutland—William Page..... 2 00
Middlebury—Hon. Peter Starr.... 5 00
Burlington—Prof. George W. Benedict, \$10, last payment on life membership, Mrs. R. W. Francis, \$10, last payment on life membership, Deacon S. Hickok, \$5, Dr. Peck, W. H. Wilkins, R. G. Cole, each \$3, Prof. F. N. Benedict, G. B. Shaw, Philo Doolittle, Mrs. E. Buel, J. Wheeler, D. D., each \$2, Mrs. Paine, Prof. C. Pease, H. Leavenworth, H. Wheeler, Dr. Hatch, each \$1, cash 50 cts. 49 50
Milton Falls—Alexander Dixon.. 1 00

58 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. Samuel Cornelius:—
Greenwich—Zenas Mead, \$4, Jos. Brush, Dr. Darius Mead, Philander Button, Ephraim Mead, Sarah W. Mead, Mary Mason, each \$2, Thos. A. Mead, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, each \$5, Sarah Lewis, \$10, Josh. Ferris, Esq., Letitia Skelding, each \$3, F. Knapp, Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Samuel Ferris, Widow Peck, E. P. Ferris, J. R. Brush, A.

R. Newman, each \$1, S. L. Richards, 25 cts., Henry Mead, Esther Ferris, each 50 cents... 50 25
Canaan—Silas Beckley, \$5, A. Lawrence, \$3, John Franklin, S. F. Adams, G. K. Lawrence, George O. Catlin, H. P. Taft, each \$1, Dr. Geo. Adams, Jacob Rudd, each 50 cents..... 14 00
Stamford—T. Davenport, \$10, J. W. Weeks, \$5, Fred. Lockwood, Mrs. Brown, S. K. Satterlee, J. D. Weeks, William Phyle, each \$2, Sarah Ferris, Barnet Andrews, Ezekiel Archer, Edmund Scofield, Edwin Adams, Elizabeth Archer, Silas Hoyt, John Ferguson, John W. Leeds, each \$1, Royal L. Gay, \$1 50, W. R. Rich, 50 cents. 36 00
Salisbury—John C. Coffin, Mary Ann Holly, Thomas Stiles, each \$5, Timothy Chittendon, \$3, Moore Chittendon, W. C. Sterling, each \$2, Mr. Graham, Dr. Humphrey, Mrs. Chittendon, T. N. Smith, Lott Norton, each \$1..... 27 00
Falls Village—C. Ames, \$5, Canfield & Robbins, \$2..... 7 00
Sharon—Daniel Gould, Deacon Smith, each \$5, Dr. John Sears, Chas. Sears, Mrs. B. H. Gould, each \$3, George King, Abigail Hunt, Deacon A. Read, each \$2, Benjamin Sears, Ann Berry, E. Hamlin, R. Smith, Isaac Lyman, A. H. Hotchkiss, G. H. Chase, each \$1, Widow Lorey, 25 cts., P. H. Winchester, Mr. Ransom, F. Person, each 50 cents..... 33 75

The above, \$33 75, is to constitute Rev. G. L. Brownell a life member.

<i>Cornwall</i> —Rev. M. Maynard ...	75
<i>Harwinton</i> —Stanley Catlin, \$1, Rev. Mr. Bentley, 75 cents, Mrs. Squire, 25 cents, Wm. S. Goodsell, H. L. Pond, each 50 cents.....	3 00
<i>Gaylord's Bridge</i> —Peter Gaylord, D. Giddings, W. Robberts, T. Gaylord, Daniel Gaylord, each \$1, G. H. St. John, J. B. Gaylord, each 75 cents, John Gaylord, Warner Marsh, William Gaylord, each 50 cents, G. H. Gaylord, M. O. Platt, J. W. Bailey, each 25 cts., cash, 12 cents.....	8 87
<i>Litchfield</i> —Mrs. Beach, \$24, A. Ogden, \$5.....	29 00
<i>Kent</i> —M. Bordwell, \$3, D. Comstock, Rev. Wm. W. Andrews, Lewis Mills, N. P. Perry, J. Fuller, each \$1, J. R. Fuller, J. W. Slosson, Abigail Slosson, Dr. Hatch, Philo Mills, each 50 cents, G. W. Andrews, Ruth St. John, each 25 cents.....	11 00
<i>Goshen</i> —Erastus Lyman, \$5, Giles Griswold, \$2, Rev. L. Perrin, \$1.....	8 00
By Rev. Levi Nelson:—	
<i>Lisbon</i> —Collection in the First Ecclesiastical Society.....	3 00
By Rev. C. J. Tenney:—	
<i>Weatherfield</i> —Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., \$3, E. Johnson, H. Robbins, Mary Hillhouse, H. Wolcott, Deacon J. Goodrich, each \$2, Ashbell Wells, Lydia Marsh, Prudence Crane, Thos. Havens, Celia Talcot, Lucy Barrett, Julia Wells, Mrs. S. Stillman, Robert Robbins, Mrs. J. Wells, Hezekiah Butler, N. G. Wells, each \$1, Samuel Galpin, C. Coleman, Elizabeth Crane, William Willard, Hannah Willard, L. R. Wells, Josiah Curtiss, Simeon Goodrich, each 50 cts, John Wells, 75 cts., Joseph Curtiss, 25 cts., Martha Butler, 37 cts., a child, 5 cts.	30 42

262 04

NEW YORK.

By Thomas McMullen, Esq.:—	
<i>Albany</i> —Collection taken in the First Presbyterian Church.....	26 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. George W. Janvier:—	
<i>Pitts Grove</i> —Collection in his Church.....	15 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Millford Mills</i> —From a "Friend in Virginia".....	50 00
<i>Westmoreland Co.</i> —By W. Edwards, Esq., executor of Elizabeth Hutts.....	75 00

125 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Charleston</i> —E. L. Kerrison, Esq., in dry goods.....	112 12
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GEORGIA.

<i>Savannah</i> —Joseph S. Fay, Esq., Noble A. Hardee, Esq., each \$30, to constitute themselves life members.....	60 00
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OHIO.

<i>Springfield</i> —Mrs. A. A. Warder, \$5, John Inendock, \$3, E. B. Warder, Hon. Sampson Mason, Chas. Anthony, Walcott Spencer, William Coles, and Eunice Strong, each \$1.....	15 00
By Rev. Wm. Wallace:—	
<i>Cambridge</i> —Collection taken in the Presbyterian Church.....	10 00

25 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:—	
<i>Centreville</i> —J. S. Newman, Mrs. M. Newman, Israel Abrams, each \$5, M. M. Ray, \$1, Rev. S. R. Woods, J. Myers, Rev. G. M. Biswick, J. P. Dougherty, W. Widap, Dr. J. Pritchell, G. M. Julian, J. Stevens, L. Line, Mrs. Ann Stevens, S. Hannah, each 50 cents, Mary Thorp, 38 cents, J. Woods, W. Harris, F. L. Stevens, J. B. Ray, Harriet Woods, Parmela Ham, E. Hannah, E. Pritchett, Eliza Brigant, M. E. Newman, each 25 cents, J. Townsend, 20 cents, A. J. Line 12 cents, Miss Lewis, Elizabeth Noble, Angeline Simons, each 10 cts..	25 00
<i>Richmond</i> —Collected from members of the Richmond Colonization Society.....	2 45
<i>Martinsville</i> —J. Hastings, W. Storr, W. Wilson, R. Hamilton, each 50 cents, J. D. Sheppard, W. H. Craig, G. Stafford, A. Wigginton, each 25 cents, M. T. Grover, 10 cents, W. Frink, 5 cts., public collection, \$4 75.	7 90
<i>New Albany</i> —A. H. Johnson, \$5, Thomas Senix, \$1, J. Austin, N. C. Moody, Rev. D. Stewart, Rev. F. C. Holliday, Rev. J. Crawford, each 50 cents, J. D. Rose, D. C. Seabrook, each 25 cts.	9 00

Jeffersonville —R. Curran 50 cts., W. Stephenson, W. Gilmore, C. Friend, J. Jones, D. Wiley, L. Dolph, S. F. Rider, L. A. Duffield, E. Hyde, each 25 cts., S. Sleade, 15 cents, Waughop, 12 cents, W. A. Hamlin, 10 cents.....		3 12
Thorntown —Dr. O. H. Stout, A. Milligkan, Miss J. A. Jemeson, each \$1, A. Shepherd, J. L. McConnell, A. Morgan, each 50 cts., Miss M. A. Cole, Mrs. Benson, Rev. W. F. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, C. Westfall, Z. J. Emery, J. Cason, J. Karnodde, each 25 cts., D. Kurworthy, 30 cts., Mrs. M. Blue, 10 cents.		7 90
Lebanon —N. Landers, J. M. Workman, J. Ingle, L. Lane, H. Blackstone, J. E. Hocker, W. Zion, W. Woolen, F. Utterback, D. Calwell, Dr. W. P. Davis, R. M. Conn, G. C. Sheeks, S. S. Strong, J. C. Lane, D. Hacker, J. Adams, W. M. Simkins, each 25 cents, E. Vanhook, 20 cts., W. Martin, J. H. Nun, J. Wells, J. Hacker, W. Stevenson, each 12 cents, R. Olive, J. Burley, each 10 cents.....		5 52
		60 89
ILLINOIS.		
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By Rev. John Stocker:— <i>Princeton</i> —Collection in his church.....		5 00
		8 00
Total contributions.....		\$764 55
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MAINE —By Capt. George Barker— <i>Gorham</i> —Josiah Pierce, to '47, \$3, Erastus Hayes, to '47, \$3, Nathan Burnett, to '47, \$3, Toppan Robie, to '47, \$3..		12 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE —By Deacon Samuel Tracy— <i>Bath</i> —C. C. Hutchins, to July, '47, \$1 50, Hon. A. S. Wood, to July, '47, \$1 50.....		3 00
VERMONT — <i>Bennington</i> —Lyman Pachin, by Mr. Haswell, to Jan., 1846, \$1 50. <i>Chelsea</i> —By Deacon Samuel Tracy—J. Smith, to July, '47, \$1 50, A. Blake, to July, '47, \$1 50. <i>Burlington</i> —Prof. H. Chaney, to July, '47, \$1 50, Prof. Wm. Shedd, to July, '47, \$1 50....		7 50
MASSACHUSETTS —By Rev. Jos. Tracy— <i>Lexington</i> —Col. P. Burbank, for 1845-'46, '47, \$4 50, Rev. Jason Whitman, to July, 1847, \$1 50. <i>Westminster</i> —R. Merriam, to Nov., 1849, \$5. <i>Barre</i> —Rev. H. Bond, to July, 1847, \$1 50. <i>Leominster</i> —Wm. Durant, to July, 1847, \$1 50, Augustus Morse, to July, 1847, \$1 50. <i>Fitchburg</i> —Abel Simons, for 1845, '46, \$3, Rev. Calvin Lincoln, to 1847, \$1 50, Dr. T. R. Boutelle, for 1845, '46, \$3, Dea. John Farwell, to 1847, \$1 50, Asher Green, to July, 1847, \$3. <i>Townsend</i> —Deacon Joel Adams, to July, 1846, \$2 37, <i>Pepperell</i> —John Bullard, for 1846, \$1 50.....		31 37
CONNECTICUT —By Rev. C. J. Tenney— <i>Weathersfield</i> —Nath. Kelly, to 31st May, 1847, \$1. <i>Greenwich</i> —By Rev. Samuel Cornelius—Jos. Brush, to Jan., '47, \$3, Zenas Mead, to Jan., '47, \$3, Zacheus Mead, jr., to Jan., '47, \$3, Thos. A. Mead, to Jan., '46, \$1 50, Augustus Mead, to Jan., '47, \$3. <i>Gaylord's Bridge</i> —J. J. Graves, to July, '46, \$9 75. <i>Wolcottville</i> —John Hungerford, in full, \$5..		29 25
NEW YORK — <i>Elmira</i> —From Rev. P. H. Fowler, to Jan., 1851, \$10. <i>N. York City</i> —By Capt. George Barker—from sundry persons, \$22. <i>Rochester</i> —L. Brooks, to Jan., '47, \$6. <i>Fort Plain</i> —Dr. Joshua Webster, to June, '46, \$3.....		41 00
PENNSYLVANIA — <i>Meadville</i> —S. Barlow, deceased, by his administrator, Arthur Cullum, from Jan., 1843, to Sept., 1845, \$5.....		5 00
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OHIO — <i>Ohio City</i> —Rich. Lord, to Jan., 1848, \$3.....		3 00
INDIANA — <i>Napoleon</i> —R. Fletcher, Esq., for 1845, omitted in June number, \$1 50.....		1 50
ILLINOIS — <i>Sparta</i> —James Baird, to Jan., '47, \$1.....		1 00
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Total Contributions.....		764 55
Aggregate Amount.....		\$803 67

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POSTAGE OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE new Post Office law, which went into operation July 1st, 1845, has the following section, viz:—

SEC. 16. "*And be it further enacted*, That the term 'newspaper' hereinbefore used, shall be, and the same is hereby defined to be, any printed publication issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of any such publication."

The postage on newspapers is as follows:—

For any distance within thirty miles from the place where printed, *free*.

Over thirty miles, and within the state where printed, or not over one hundred miles if sent out of the state, *one cent* a copy.

If sent out of the state and over one hundred miles, *one and a half cents*.

The obvious interpretation of this section of the new Post Office law, makes the African Repository a newspaper. This interpretation, we believe, is sanctioned by the opinion of the Attorney General.

VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.

WE design sending a vessel from Norfolk, Va., about the *last of September* with emigrants for Liberia. The complement of passengers is not yet made up. Persons wishing to go, and who *can and will be ready at that time*, are requested to give us immediate notice, at this office.

Persons having slaves in their care to be sent out, are desired to have them ready and well supplied with beds, bedding, cooking and farming utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their comfort and happiness.

Persons wishing to send freight to Liberia are desired to give us immediate notice.

All letters for citizens of Liberia should be directed to the care of *Rev. W. McLain*, Washington City, *postage paid*, and then they will be *certainly* forwarded.

Editors of papers who are friendly to our cause, will confer a favor by inserting this notice.

W. McLAIN,
Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY.

WE propose sending a vessel from New Orleans to Liberia, to sail about the 20th of December next, with emigrants from the Valley of the Mississippi. Free people of color in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, who desire to go, and executors, or others, who have slaves to be set free to go to Liberia, are desired to give us notice as soon as possible, that the necessary arrangements may be made in time.

Newspapers, friendly to the cause, will please copy this notice.

W. McLAIN, Sec'y A. C. S.

ALL letters relating to the business of the American Colonization Society, as well as the African Repository, should be directed to *Rev. W. McLain*, Washington City.